

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

TRIPPLE SHEET.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Official notice has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the iron steamer *Neptune* of Glasgow. She was from Havana, enroute to get into Mobile. The U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*, discovered her on the 14th ult., chased her more than 100 miles, and finally secured the prize. During the chase most of the cargo and all the mails were thrown overboard. While coming in with the *Neptune*, the *Lackawanna* captured a schooner, gave chase, and was fortunate in capturing the Rebel steamer *Planter*, 312 tons, with 650 bales of cotton and 124 barrels of rosin, from Mobile for Havana. About 80 bales of cotton were thrown overboard.

—The discontent with Jeff. Davis's rule in North Carolina is becoming formidable indeed. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham prints, in *The Raleigh Standard*, a strong article, denying the right of secession from the Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, disavowing the propriety and justice of the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the Confederate compact.

—Jackson, with 1,700 men and 10 pieces of artillery, attacked Beverly, Western Virginia, on the 2d inst. Col. Harris, with a regiment of troops, numbering 600, was ordered to hold the enemy in check till reinforcements should arrive, which he did. The mounted regiments reached there the same evening, repulsed the enemy, and are now in full pursuit.

—The chivalry who never war upon women and children, except now and then to tar and feather a Yankee schoolmistress, recently arrested the wife and daughter of Charles Henry Foster, of North Carolina. The people were much exasperated, and it required a strong guard to prevent a rescue. Mrs. F. was finally sent to her home.

—The Kingston, Jamaica, Gleaner, of June 16, says a vessel arrived there reports meeting the pirate Alabama, 14th June, off the Point, cruising close into land, in the track of the Aspinwall steamer.

—The U. S. steamer *Circassian* reports the capture off New Orleans, of the Rebel sloop *John Wesley*, with a cargo of cotton. She had got out of St. Marks, Fla.

GENERAL NEWS.

—On Saturday morning about 3 o'clock a fight occurred on the sidewalk fronting No. 108 East Twenty-second street. It appears that a large party had been attending a ball in the neighborhood, and some of them becoming muddled went out to quarrel about a recent dog fight, and in the course of the quarrel Thomas McKoy was stabbed in the abdomen. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he subsequently died of his injuries. Edward Fitzgerald and Peter McGrath were arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the affair, and the Coroner held an inquest yesterday, when a large amount of testimony was elicited. Two of the witnesses swore that they saw a knife in the hands of Peter McGrath, and believed that he was the one who inflicted the injuries. The jury thereupon rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death from a stab wound inflicted by Peter McGrath." The prisoner, who was arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police, was committed to the Tombs last evening to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On the second page we give late news from Vicksburg; all goes on well.

One of Wendell Phillips's outspoken speeches, given on the 4th at Framingham, Mass., will be found on the second page.

The commencement of the glorious news from Gettysburg published this morning will be found on the fifth page of this sheet.

We print a supplemental sheet of four pages this morning, comprising a large amount of interesting literary and news matter. Some of the articles are: "What I Saw in Tennessee" by Edmund Burke, author of "Among the Pines;" "A Summer View of Yedo;" "Life on a Blockade;" "Stonewall Jackson;" "Manufacturers' Duties in England;" "The Imperial Navy of France;" and under the head of New Publications, a review of, and extracts from "Fanny Kemble Butler's Experiences of Slavery" while residing on her husband's plantation in Georgia.

The National Anniversary was celebrated in this city and vicinity with great spirit by the loyal people, notwithstanding the absence military parade. There seemed to be almost cheerful and patriotic feeling, which was bountifully increased by good news toward night from the glorious army of the Potomac. The only exception to general jubilation was among the copperheads who desecrated the day by speeches that will live to curse their memories when their children are ashamed to own them. A condensed report of the sayings and doings is given on the 11th page of this morning's paper.

VICTORY.

With a joy and gratitude that have had no parallel since the war began, we announce the complete, overwhelming, magnificent victory of the Army of the Potomac, under its noble leader, Gen. MEADE, over all the Rebel forces of Gen. Lee. That army, long held inactive, persistently educated in defensive tactics, and insured to defeat under incompetent leaders, has at length splendidly vindicated not merely its courage, but its immeasurable superiority to the proud legions that have hitherto defeated not it, but the Generals who were unworthy to command it. In the most terrible conflict of the war, the Army of the Potomac has won the most decisive success. The Republic, whom its valor preserves, wreathes its living heroes with imperishable garlands, and mourns amid its joy the gallant dead, who died that the nation might live.

Out of the thick darkness the day has dawned. Battles are yet to be fought, Lee is yet to be annihilated as well as defeated, the remnants of Rebellion everywhere are to be

trodden under foot. But we believe the beginning of the end is come. The military power of the Rebellion has received a blow from which it can never recover. Let the Nation which is thus rescued unite in thanks giving and praise to the God of Battles, whose arm is not shortened that it cannot save, and who in the end is on the side, not of the strongest battalions, but of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

THE BATTLES.

By the arrival of our special correspondent, who left the field of battle in Pennsylvania at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon, we are in possession of complete and authentic accounts of the memorable victories on Thursday and Friday. His letter describing these battles will be found in other columns, and to them we refer for details. They more than confirm the good news which has been arriving for the last three days. The whole of it may be summed up in this statement: that the Rebels were defeated outright in the great actions of Thursday and Friday, suffering immense losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners; that they abandoned the battlefield leaving their killed and wounded in our hands; that they fell back on Friday night to the heights near Cashtown, six miles beyond Gettysburg, there intrenching themselves in order to cover a retreat; that Gen. Meade is pressing forward with his whole army, which is in the highest spirits, to pursue and destroy the enemy; and that it is universally believed by generals and soldiers that the escape of any considerable portion of Lee's forces is impossible.

Gen. Meade's official dispatches are to 10 p. m. of Saturday, at which time there had been no change in the position since morning. But it is not to be inferred that he is inactive. His cavalry are enveloping the flanks of the enemy, constantly harassing him, penetrating the country in all directions, and leaving no means untried to develop the enemy's designs. The Twelfth Corps, General Slocum's, was pushed well forward on an armed reconnaissance on Saturday, and the whole army will advance the moment it is practicable. General Couch is moving down from Carlisle. General French with the entire garrison of Harper's Ferry is threatening the South Mountain passes in Maryland, and has already destroyed the pontoon bridge at Williamsport, and still another force is threatening Lee's communications from a point which at this moment it is prudent not to mention. With a victorious, exultant, impatient army in front of him, and all these other columns hanging on his rear, what possible hope has Lee of extricating his defeated forces from the coils fast closing about him?

It is impossible to praise too highly the splendid capacity which Gen. Meade has exhibited. The best evidence of it is in the enthusiastic confidence with which he has inspired his army. Never was that army called upon to endure such desperate assaults as in these tremendous engagements. The Rebel Generals, aware that the fortunes of their pirate Confederacy was staked in the issue, hurled their columns on the National lines with a mad impetuosity which it seemed as if nothing could withstand. Hard pressed our brave men often were, but they believed in General and never wavered. So completely had Gen. Meade won their devoted faith, so admirably handled his troops in the first day's fight, so promptly sent reinforcements to the points of greatest peril, that the officers on Friday all over the field, when the shock came heaviest, cheered and steadied their men with the cry: "Remember the General, men; you know he'll have the supports here in time." And so those gallant troops held fast their ground, and the supports never once failed. No line broke, save once for a moment, and nowhere did the Rebels break their invincible army.

And above all things, as the test and crowning evidence of Gen. Meade's soldieryship, he put every man he had into the fight. In other words he knew what to do with his troops; proved himself able to handle in battle a hundred thousand men. Not a brigade in the army, says our correspondent, that has not fought, and fought two or three times over in these battles. Troops were moved with a facility and precision that were miraculous, and with a victorious result that only was not miraculous, because it was the logical outcome of so much genius and courage.

Mark, too, the arrival of Gen. Sedgwick's corps, the Sixth, on Thursday, worn, footsore, and weary with a continuous march of thirty hours. It was the crisis of the battle, the Third corps had been broken, the Second and Fifth had been thrown in to meet the advancing enemy, but still it seemed doubtful if they could be checked. The gallant Sixth heard of the condition of the field, they forgot their weariness and hunger, flung away knapsacks, and many of them barefooted and scarcely able to limp over the ground, went straight into the battle and won it. With such heroes for soldiers, and such commanders, who shall say that defeat is ever possible again?

—But we have no time nor space for further comment. The interest of the position will be still better understood with the knowledge that Gen. Dix on the Peninsula is swiftly and steadily at work, and has already completely isolated Richmond from the Rebel armies on all sides of it. The bridges on the South Anna are broken, the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and the Virginia Central Railroads are in his possession, and the fall of the Rebel capital is already imminent. The nine months troops just returned from Gen. Foster's Department, whose term of service is expired, have nobly volunteered to go again into the field, and have been sent to the front. At all points the National forces advance upon the Rebellion. The country may look to hear of the destruction of the Rebel armies and the taking of Richmond even at the same moment, and we believe that neither event can long be postponed. Gen. Meade has not merely genius and courage; he has unequalled energy, persistence, and determination;

and what he has once undertaken he will not give over till he has exhausted all human resources for its accomplishment.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

For our Country's sake, and for that of Humanity, we bless God for the heroic valor, the glorious achievements, of the Army of the Potomac in the protracted struggle around Gettysburg; but we are hardly less grateful for its triumph because of the Army itself.

Never before was a great and gallant host so tried, so decimated, so sacrificed, by incompetent or unworthy leadership, as that Army has been. Had it been even decently concentrated and handled, it would have won the first battle of Bull Run; had it been tolerably commanded, instead of months of stagnation in the face of a foe scarcely one-third its numbers, it would have routed the Rebels from Centerville and Manassas like chaff in the Autumn or early Winter of '61, avoiding the shameful sacrifice of Ball's Bluff, and clearing both the Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of Rebel obstruction and molestation. Had it started for Richmond in the Spring of '62 with no General at all, we believe it would have planted its colors in triumph on the defenses and spires of that city before the end of May. Had it been ably and fearlessly led at Fair Oaks, it would have then gone into Richmond on the heels of the flying foe. With Meade or Rosecrans or Grant at its head, it would have been massed to meet the attack on its right wing at Gaines's Mill, and would have cut the Rebels off from Richmond, scattered them toward the Rappahannock, and gone into the city over the remains of their right. It would never have repulsed the enemy's repeated attacks during the succeeding days only to resume its retreat, and its decisive victory at Malvern Hill would have been followed up with crushing vigor instead of having a further retreat for its lame and impotent conclusion. Its second Bull Run was a perfectly needless disaster, whether caused by incompetency in Pope, or something worse in Fitz Porter & Co., or a combination of the two; and it would have smashed the Rebel host after Antietam, or defeated it at Fredericksburg, or scattered it at Chancellorsville, if it had but been maneuvered and impelled as it deserved. Thank God that it has at last found a leader worthy of its courage and its devoted loyalty; thank God that its persistent sacrifices and unmerited trials have at length been recompensed by a battle-field whereon it has written in its own joyfully-rendered blood one of the brightest chapters in American History!

The incessant pretenses that this noble Army was demoralized—that it had lost heart—that it was afraid of the Rebels—that it would only fight under a particular leader—were as false as they were discreditable. It is the right arm of the Republic, and not the plaything of any man's ambition. Joyfully giving its life for the salvation of its country, it has asked only that the treasure be not wickedly squandered—that the sacrifice be not wholly in vain. The North may now look the West proudly in the eye. Hitherto, while the regiments composing the Army of the Potomac were nearly all from the old Free States, its commanding Generals have in good part been supplied by the West. It has fought at length under a General from the East—a citizen of that District which knows no section, but belongs equally to every part of our country. And no one will deny that it has fought bravely and well, and that its blood, poured out in rivers, has not been lavished in vain.

The Army of the Potomac, the child and champion of the Loyal North, has at last found the road to victory. It has opened that road with its cannon. Let no doubt that it will advance firmly and swiftly thereon to the final overthrow of Rebellion and Treason!

GEN. McCLELLAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: For many years I have been your admirer. I have labored for the success of the general principles advocated by *The Tribune*; especially I have labored for its honesty upon all subjects. However, I differed with you upon the subject of "On to Richmond," and the "capture and removal of McClellan." At this critical juncture of our national affairs, I shall not stop to discuss the merits of either question, but simply ask a few questions, which are highly interesting to the North at this time, viz:

1. Does not the loyal North today ask that Gen. McClellan shall supersede Gen. Halleck, or at least command the Army of the Potomac?
2. Does not the loyal North believe Gen. McClellan to be the ablest commander we have, and the only man capable of moving our army with Gen. Lee?
3. Would not the reappointment of Gen. McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac, or to the position of General-in-Chief, bring out at least 100,000 of his adherents to the support of the Union, and at the same time silence the Copperhead cavilers at the North?

The hearts of at least a million loyal Northerners await your answer. Respectfully,
Hedding, West Va., July 1, 1863.

Reply.

We decline to discuss the merits of Gen. Halleck, or his fitness for the position of General-in-Chief of the Union Armies, preferring always to preserve silence with respect to what we do not at all comprehend. We confine our reply to the questions so far as they respect Gen. McClellan.

When this General was called to Washington, we most heartily approved, commended, and rejoiced over his appointment. We knew then, as well as we do now, that he was a bigoted Pro-Slavery Democrat, but we cared nothing for that, so long as we believed him intent on crushing the Rebellion. We clung to him through disappointment and disaster, waiting for the roads to dry, the Potomac to reach a proper stage, "the leaves to fall," &c., &c., until we were reluctantly driven to the conclusion that he was under the direction and control of self-seeking, partisan wire-workers who had decided that the Rebellion should not be put down by force of arms, but that the Rebel chiefs should be bribed or bought over to further acquiescence in the existence of the Union by new concessions to the Slave Power involving the further extension and aggrandizement of Slavery in our Union. And as that is, in our view, the worst conceivable result of our present struggle, involving every element of National crime, disgrace and downfall, we slowly, reluctantly, surrendered all faith in Gen. George B. McClellan—all hope of triumph

under his command. We regard him as a man of moderate general ability, a pretty good defensive engineer, a slow, timid and ineffective General, not at heart disloyal, but the associate and the instrument of craftier men whose hearts are with Jeff. Davis, and who are more solicitous for the preservation of Slavery than for that of the Union. Hence we should regard his restoration to the command of the Army of the Potomac as equivalent to a confession of National defeat—a death-blow to the War for the Union.

I. Mr. Graves asks us if the loyal North does not to-day desire the restoration of McClellan to a high command. We answer Most emphatically, No; but the disloyal North unanimously and vociferously does. Vallandigham, who has opposed the War on the part of the Union, from the outset, and before the outset, is a warm admirer and eulogist of McClellan. The great Wood Peace meeting in our City, which resolved that the Federal Government has no right to coerce a State—that the War for the Union is a ruinous, criminal blunder throughout—was vociferous for McClellan. This City is the headquarters of Northern sympathy for the Rebels, their principles, and their cause; and every man, so far as we can learn, who desires the success of the Rebellion, insists that McClellan is the only man to lead the armies of the Union. The intensely Copperhead Common Councils of this and other cities of our State are all resolving that McClellan must be restored to command, or the Union is gone to everlasting smash. What is the "mystic tie" that makes Vallandigham, and Thomas H. Seymour, and the Woods, and F. W. Hughes, and William B. Reed, and C. C. Burr, and Elias H. Schnabel, and every one else in the North who talks and feels as though Abolitionists were the real Rebels and Jeff. Davis & Co. were persecuted, "constitutional" patriots, such admirers and eulogists of George B. McClellan? Why is it that every man you hear bawling against the War as wantonly, wickedly, savagely waged on our side, and most humbly, properly, forbearingly, on that of the Rebels, is noisy for McClellan? Can we be mistaken as to the fact? Inquire, consider, investigate; and if you can find one Slavery-idolater or Rebel-sympathizer in all the loyal States who is not vociferous for McClellan and anxious that he should lead our armies, oblige us with his name.

No, we are not mistaken. *The Pittsburgh Gazette*—widely known as the oldest, one of the ablest, most steadfast, and (in the true sense) conservative of Western journals—under date of the 4th inst. says:

REPORTED RECALL OF McCLELLAN.—No one with ordinary powers of observation yesterday evening, could fail to have noticed the effect of the recall of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. The news, which reached the city by the New York mail, was received with a feeling of relief, and a feeling of satisfaction. The fact that the General had been recalled, and that the Army of the Potomac was now under the command of Gen. Meade, was a relief to the minds of the people, and a feeling of satisfaction. The fact that the General had been recalled, and that the Army of the Potomac was now under the command of Gen. Meade, was a relief to the minds of the people, and a feeling of satisfaction.

And we also speak to the same fact, but from a different point of view. We speak to the fact that the General had been recalled, and that the Army of the Potomac was now under the command of Gen. Meade, was a relief to the minds of the people, and a feeling of satisfaction. The fact that the General had been recalled, and that the Army of the Potomac was now under the command of Gen. Meade, was a relief to the minds of the people, and a feeling of satisfaction.

II. No, not a bit of it. Witness GETTYSBURG.

III. We can only judge the future by the past. The present thoroughly Pro-Slavery, Pro-Rebel Legislatures of New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, were all elected while McClellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac and persistently disobeying and defying the order of his superiors that he should pursue and fight the army of Gen. Lee after its defeat at Antietam. Our first anti-War State Convention—that addressed by Brooks, Comstock & Co. at Troy—was held under the same auspices. Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of our State and opened the canvass by a very bitter speech, full of the subtlest and most malignant Copperhead venom, while McClellan commanded our main army and while President Lincoln was still holding out against the War policy of Emancipation. The Democrats known to us were just as hostile to the War then as they are to-day. How should it silence them to go back to the very General and the very policy under which they developed their opposition, ostensibly and superficially to the conduct of the War, but essentially and really to the War itself?

—No, Mr. Graves; there is neither victory nor safety in the downhill road you would have the nation travel, but the exact contrary. We have had enough, and more than enough, of McClellan's generalship. "Speak to the children of Israel that they go FORWARD."

MILROY.

We rejoice to hear that Judge Advocate General Holt is preparing the documents for a Court Martial in the case of Gen. Milroy, charged with evacuating Winchester with cowardly precipitation, leaving millions' worth of Arms, Munitions, &c., to the Rebels, and sacrificing the bulk of his command to save his own neck. We do not know nor judge that he did other than his whole duty in the premises. We trust he will have a fair, impartial trial, and be honorably acquitted if the facts will warrant; but, if he be proved guilty, we trust he will be inexorably shot. That will be a light penalty for the offenses of which he stands accused. We shall gladly see him vindicated; but, if he is guilty, we pray the Court and President to have mercy on the country.

Rebel reports charge Mrs. Milroy (wife of the General aforesaid) with having appropriated to her own use and wear the dresses of Seclusion ladies resident in (but probably fugitives from) Winchester. We shall not believe

this until proved beyond question; but if she ever did so base a thing, we trust (since the precipitate flight of her husband left her in the hands of the Rebels) she will be indicted as a thief, tried as a thief, convicted as a thief, and punished as a thief. It will do her a world of good.

MEXICO.

The news this morning from Vera Cruz not only corroborates the report of the occupation of the City of Mexico, but it gives additional details which render it probable that the total defeat of the National Government, the complete success of the invasion, and the end of the war are near at hand. There is no doubt that the fall of Puebla has stunned the National party and greatly weakened its strength. The twenty thousand men who, according to a former account, were to leave the City of Mexico, together with Juarez, now dwindle down to six thousand. They are almost destitute of artillery, and can no, therefore, be expected to make an effective resistance for any length of time.

The account which is given by the French of the reception of their army by the population of the City of Mexico is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration of the real facts; yet it is evident that now, when the success of the French has become highly probable, and no fear of punishment for treason is any longer apprehended, the Conservative or Church party begins to rally in every State in support of the French. In Rome the victory of the French has been celebrated as a great victory of the Church over her enemies. Some time previous to the fall of Puebla, two new Archbishops and a number of new Bishops had been erected by the Pope in Mexico, a measure which could not have been executed under Juarez, who had banished nearly all the Bishops of the old sees on account of their opposition to the Government, but which will undoubtedly be at once executed by the French. Active negotiations are now going on between Rome and Paris, and it is already certain that every kind of influence which the Church party will be able to exercise will be used for promoting the designs of the French.

We receive, in the mean while, the first instalments of the civilizing measures by which the French intend to bring about the political and social regeneration of Mexico. The captured generals and officers, who, as we now learn, have by no means succeeded in making good their escape, are being sent to France, and the privates have been condemned to forced labor in Martinique. Another account says that the property of the soldiers and officers of the National Army will be confiscated. An order has already been issued by the French calling on the charity of the Mexicans to support the families which the French have thus deprived of their supporters. In vain do we search the whole history of the nineteenth century for another war of conquest that has been carried on with such a violation of all international law. France has never yet even pretended that Juarez has been legally elected to the Presidency of Mexico. Her only grievances were the pretended wrongs suffered by some French citizens. She had, therefore, according to international law, no right save that of enforcing her pecuniary claims. To carry on the war for the overthrow of the lawful Government, and to punish the citizens who had rallied for the defense of their country like common criminals, is an outrage of which no other Christian country has been guilty since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and which has a parallel only in the successive partitions of Poland.

It is highly probable that the success in Mexico will embolden the Emperor of France to ally himself with the Conservative party in other States of Spanish America, and with precisely the same purpose that has taken him to Mexico. The same complaints which were made against the Liberal party of Mexico, are raised against the Liberal party in the United States of Colombia, and other South American States, and there is no reason why France should not offer her aid to the Conservatives of those States as well as in Mexico. As soon as she controls directly or indirectly the whole of Mexico, she will be our immediate neighbor, and her relations to our country will become of vastly greater importance than before. *The London Times*, in common with many other leading papers of Europe, recently expressed the opinion that the Emperor "once delivered from the Mexican embroglio" will make his powerful voice heard in America in very different tones from those which he has hitherto used, and "if earnestly and decidedly resolved it will be obeyed." His interview with Mr. Seward, immediately after the reception of the news of the fall of Puebla, was generally looked upon as an important move toward the Southern Confederacy.

Vallandigham has reached Bermuda on his circumgyratory way to Canada. We don't think his prospects of being Governor of Ohio, had as they were, have improved during the last few days.

From New-Orleans and Key West.

The U. S. steamer *Key West*, Edgell, New-Orleans, June 24 (not as late as previously reported) via Key West, June 30, at 3 p. m., with passengers and the U. S. mail to Denver & Brown, arrived here last night.

Arrived at Key West 28th June, and found there the prize steamer *Planter* and *Neptune*, gunboat Alabama, bark *Alex. McNeill* and brig *Mary B. Miniken*, both from Philadelphia; steamer *Illinois*, from New-York for New-Orleans; for coal; ships *Franguebar*, *Wallis* and *Constellation* are discharging coal.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1863. The Fourth passed here without any political demonstrations, both parties having given up their projected assemblages on account of the invasion of the State. The movement of companies and regiments of minute men through the streets made them lively. The reception of an official dispatch of Gen. Meade, and President Lincoln's congratulatory address, created a furor which soon extended throughout the city, relating intense enthusiasm among the masses, which found vent in utterances of abuse. Fireworks were promiscuously displayed. Mrs. Gen. Meade was serenaded, and the city was alive with joy.

FROM MEXICO.

The French in the City of Mexico.
Official Account of the Entrance of Gen. Forey—The Captured Officers sent to France—Retreat of Gen. Juarez to San Luis Potosi.

HAVANA, June 30, 1863. The Spanish mail steamer *Pajaro del Oceano* came in yesterday morning, bringing dates from Vera Cruz via Santiago de Cuba of the 16th inst. These were brought to the latter port by the French steamer "Vera Cruz" of the St. Nazaire line. One important item of news is that the French occupied the City of Mexico on the 3d inst. Gen. Forey made his official entry on the 10th, in great pomp. I translate the official announcements.

EXTRADITION OF GEN. FOREY TO THE FRENCH. June 13, 1863. "SIR: I have the honor to announce to you that Mexico has been occupied by the French army. The General-in-Chief has made his entry into that city on the 11th. He has pleased to cause this news to be circulated among the inhabitants, and to communicate to them his sympathies and his desires, which are shared by the whole world, viz, to see re-established the order and peace of this beautiful country, ruined for so long a time by war and civil dissensions."

Chief of the Battalion, Deputy Commandant Superior. This is rather "high-fluting."

"VERA CRUZ, June 14, 1863. "SIR: On the 10th of the present month took place the entrance of the General-in-Chief into Mexico in the midst of the greatest pomp. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants was indescribable. The streets were paved with flowers. The people in their delirium prostrated themselves before the general and his staff. After having attended a Te Deum in the cathedral, which was completely filled, Gen. Forey visited the hospitals and expressed to them his sympathies and his desires, which are shared by the whole world, viz, to see re-established the order and peace of this beautiful country, ruined for so long a time by war and civil dissensions."

"Be pleased to accept, Sir, my respects, the assurances, &c. G. MUNIER."

PROGRAMME OF THE ENTRY OF THE FRENCH.

CO-MEXICAN ARMY.

"On the 10th inst., at 10 a. m., will take place the entry of the Franco-Mexican Army into this capital."

"Exactly at 9 a. m. will be gathered in the place prepared in the parish of San Lazaro the political chief, his committee, and all persons who wish to accompany him, the guard of honor being assigned to the Corps of Invalids, there to await his Excellency (Gen. Forey) to put him in possession of the city in the capacity of friend and ally, addressing him with a short speech to that effect. The ceremony being concluded, the army will proceed to the Holy Hospice of San Nicolas, Santa Teresa in Antigua, & Estrella, Tacuba, Santa Clara, San Andres, Piedad de la Maricela, San Juan de Dios, San Diego, Corpus Christi, Piedad de San Francisco, the first and second streets of San Francisco, the two de los Plateros, and thus into the principal square, at which moment will take place a salute of 21 cannon. His Excellency the General-in-Chief, and the Comandante, will then proceed to the Holy Metropolitan Church to attend the Te Deum which will be chanted in thanks to the Almighty for the triumph of the cause of order. During these ceremonies, the French and Mexican flags will be hoisted on the Cathedral, the latter occupying the right hand; on the National Palace the French flag alone, and on the Mexican Palace the Mexican flag alone, each being saluted with 21 cannon. His Excellency will then proceed to the National Palace, where the Political Chief (city government) will await him, with his committee, to deliver over to him the command and to place him in possession of the capital, delivering him another short address. The soldiers will salute before the Palace, and proceed to their respective barracks. The army will pass along all the streets, which will be suitably adorned; and at night there will be fireworks, which will consist of combinations of rockets, illumination bonfires, thrown at stated periods from arcades stationed in the principal squares—Boleal, Santa Cruz, and at the corner of the Alameda and Asylum for the Poor. There will be a public concert in the principal square. There will last from 7 to 11 p. m. The public and private buildings will be illuminated."

"BRUNO AGUIAR, President."

"P. DE HARO, Secretary."

"Mexico, June 9, 1863."

Mr. Gallifet, Envoy of Napoleon, left Santiago de Cuba on the 24th inst. for France. He carries the keys of Mexico and of the Republic, and the French flag. He also carries two French flags of war and left for France with 600 Mexican officers, from generals to privates, and that two other men-of-war were sent to leave with 700 more, as prisoners. The French, not satisfied with this humanitary booty, nor with that of sending to Martinique the private taken prisoners, and those who surrendered to French arms, have now and the Republic the Mexicans to support the tamers of these prisoners, the greater part of whom are left in the most abject slavery."

"VERA CRUZ, June 11, 1863."

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the officers who were taken prisoners, leaves in the greatest misery (poverty) a large number of families, who stand in the need of supplies and food. This state of affairs cannot continue, and it becomes the duty of your civil and military authorities to apply some remedy. I have, therefore, thought that by opening in Vera Cruz a subscription for these unfortunate families you will obtain the desired end. It is kindly requested, to cause to be published in the columns of the newspapers that a subscription has been opened in which the women and children of the absent officers, and to designate at the same time some one charged with collecting these donations. G. MUNIER."

Four Mexico! It is the civilization, good order and prosperity Napoleon sends you from across the Atlantic, his better was your, so-called anarchy and confusion. Juarez, with the garrison of Mexico, which was of about 6,000, with a few pieces of artillery, has retired to San Luis Potosi, with the archives and the officers of his Government, and has declared that city to be the capital. A division of the French army has been sent against that city, but when they arrive it will no longer be the capital, and this humiliating capital will be an ignominious reminder of the French invasion of Mexico. The French army, which has been sent against that city, but when they arrive it will no longer be the capital, and this humiliating capital will be an ignominious reminder of the French invasion of Mexico.

Gen. Forey issued a touching address to his soldiers, and asked a proclamation to the Mexicans. The result was the wonderful process of the French in the capture of Puebla and thus after the defeat of May 2, 1862, and also the repeated repulses before Puebla, and the latter promises regeneration, order, peace, justice, and true liberty, but only in general terms. Probably the plan will be to bombard the city, Alamo, and by a forced election make him President. Then all is finished, and the people will be ruled by a Frenchman, and the nation, and the feeling of the nation, and the payment of the expenses of the war will probably be among those exacted. Re-storations from France and the acknowledgment of the Rebel Confederacy with consequent offensive and defensive treaties give Napoleon hopes of placing at least Texas and Louisiana as genius in the imperial crown of France.

FIRE IN NINTH AVENUE.—On Saturday morning about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, which destroyed the following houses: No. 882 Ninth Avenue, occupied as a shoe-house by John Bowers; insured; John Kelly's stable, insured; Wm. A. Leimer's house and carpenter's shop, insured for \$1,400; two houses belonging to John C. Emitt, insured for \$1,000; Mr. Werner's house in the rear of No. 635, insured; and another rear house which was insured for \$200. The buildings were all of wood.

We would call the attention of our readers to a notice published in another column by Postmaster W. A. Mendenhall relative to the new Post-Office regulations.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.—The prize sloop John William, Lieut. Howard, commanding, from Key West, 10 days, with merchandise (prize cargo) to Mr. Clapp, U. S. Marshal at Key West, arrived yesterday. The J. W. was captured last March by the U. S. steamer *Orestor*.